IMPORTANT TOBACCO CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Virginia and North Carolina eco Manufacturers at Richmond. SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE HERALD.

RICHMOND, Va. Dec. 3, 1857. A Convention of the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco manufacturers assembled in this city to-day, in pursuance of a call made by the manufacturers of Lynchburg, in the early part of last month. The intimate association of New York with Virginia in this branch of commerce, suggested to me the pro-priety of furnishing you with a full report of the proceedings of this Convention, the main object of whose proceedings is to regulate the system of credits which will govern their operations in the future.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and or-

ganized by appointing Col. Maurice Langhorne, of Lynchburg, temporary chairman.

The Colonel begged to be excused from serving, on

the ground of impaired vision and a want of intimate acquaintance with parliamentary rules. After a request, however, from one or two members of the Convention, asking that he would serve pending the permanent organization of the body, he agreed to

On motion of Mr. ROBERT A. MAYO, of Richmond, a committee on permanent or-ganization, consisting of the following names, was appointed:-D. B. Tennant, of Petersburg; Micagah Davis, of Liberty; D. W. Benton, of Lynchburg;

James A. Scott and C. P. Ward, of Richmond.

The committee, after a brief recess, returned and reported the following officers of the Convention:

President.—Colonel Maurice Langhorne, of

Lynchburg.

Vice Presidents.—Edward H. Osborne, of Peters

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Vice Presidents.—Edward H. Osborne, of Peters burg; Geo. A. Smith, of North Carolina; James H. Grant, of Richmond; and Wm. T. Sutherlin, of Dan-Secretaries .- P. H. Butler, of Richmond; and John

M. Reese, of Liberty.

JOHN W. ATKINSON, of Richmond, moved that a committee of — be appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The motion was agreed to.

Before any action was taken under the foregoing solution.
Mr. Mayo, of Richmond, suggested the propriety

resolution.

Mr. Mayo, of Richmond, suggested the propriety of first ascertaining who were the delegates present, and what places were represented. He deemed this preliminary necessary to enable the chair to act more understandingly with reference to the appointment of committees, &c. He then moved that the delegates present report their measures to the Secretaries.

The motion was agreed to.

While that duty was being discharged,
Mr. Arkisson, of Richmond, said that in view of the long delay resulting from the enrollment of the names, he would move in order to economise time, that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare business for the Convention, the same to be chosen as far as possible with due regard to the peculiar importance, in a manufacturing point of view, of the places represented.

The motion was agreed to, and the following committee appointed:—J. W. Atkinson, John S. Walker and A. Thomas, of Richmond; Wm. M. Davis and James F. Payne, of Linchburg; Wm. G. Satherlin, of Danville; John A. Graves, of North Carolina; E. H. Osborne, of Petersburg; M. Davis, of Liberty; and George W. Palmore, of Cumberland.

On motion of Mr. Arkinsson, the President of the Convention was made chairman of the committee.

On motion of Micagah Davis, of Liberty, a committee of ten was appointed to fix the basis of voting. The following are the names of that committee:—R. A. Mayo, Wm. J. Yarborough, T. C. S. Ferguson, R. H. Klingsbury, Alex, Jordan, W. White, of Meadesville; D. W. Burton, P. H. Jackson, Joseph Taylor, of Petersburg; and H. B. Dickinson, of Richmond.

At this stage of the proceedings the Committee on

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mond.

At this stage of the proceedings the Committee on Business returned, when Mr. George A. Smith, of North Curolina, took the chair.

The list of delegates having been completed, it was read out by one of the Secretaries, when it was ascertained that Lynchburg had thirteen delegates present; Liberty, five: Petersburg, eleven; Richmond, sixty-four; North Carolina, three; Cumberland, one; Meadesville, one; Danville, one; Farmville; one—making a total of one hundred.

On motion of Mr. Sutheralin, it was ordered that when the Convention adjourn it adjourns to meet again at 4 P. M., when it was understood the Committee on Business would be prepared to report.

On motion of Mr. Banley, of Richmond, the Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESPION.

The Convention re-assembled at the appointed hour, when Mr. MAYO, of Richmond, from the committee appointed to fix a basis for voting, submitted the following report, which was agreed to:—

Each manufacturing establishment of tobaccoshall be entitled to one vote, as follows:—Richmond shall be entitled to one vote, as follows:—Richmond shall be entitled to 60; Lynchburg, 40; Petersburg, 20; Farmsville, 4; Bedford county, 11; Granville, N. C., —; Clarksville, Danville and Pittsylvania counties, 25; Milton, N. C., 5; Yancesville, N. C., 3; Patrick county, Va., —; Henry county, —; Franklin county, —; Ronoke county, —; Louisa, 3; Halifax, —, Any town or county which has been overlooked shall be entitled to the same basis of representation. The blanks in the report were intended to be filled by the delegates from the respective counties named therein, who might have known the number of manufacturing establishments in each tive counties named therein, who might have known the number of manufacturing establishments in each county. Some of these, however, were not repre-Col. MAURICE LANGHORNE, from the committee ap-

pointed to prepare business for the Convention, the submitted the following report:—

BEFORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.
We are assembled to take counsel of each other as to various usages prevailing in the sale of manufactured to-bacco, which is generally, and with good reason, regarded as seriously militating against the interests of the manufacturers, and to devise and apply such remedies as may be suggested by an interchange of views of comparison of expenses of the manufacturers here as a bised.

may be suggested by an interchange of views at comparison of expenses of the manufacturers here as ambied.

Among the more prominent of the grievances to which the tobucco trade is subject and one which, perhaps, calls more loudly for reformatory action than others, from the fact that most others owe their origin to its existence, is the credit usually allowed to purchasers of manufactured tobacco in almost all of the important markets of the country. As the subject has been acthoroughly discussed in the newspapers, and being also one which every member of this body is presumed to be familiar within all of its details and bearings, it is not deemed necessary now to enter into a full and formal rehearsal of the long array of facts and arguments which might be adduced to prove that the usage is justly regarded as a serious grievance, not only to the manufacturers, but that it is equally disastrous in its effects upon the general commerce of the State; but it may however, be necessary, in presenting the views submitted below, to allude in general terms and by way of elucidation, to some of the more prominent, which we shall endeaver to do as succinity as possible.

The agents for the sale of manufactured tobacco in the great and controlling market of New York, have recently and in concert entered into a compact to limit their future rasles to six months, credit, which certainly is a gread and important concession in the right direction, but we feel constrained to deciser that it is not the measure of relief and justice which our interests demand, or one which will place our business upon that footing of equality in the commerce of the country which is necessary to its prosperity, and which we humbly conceive its importance demands.

The value of tobacco manufactured in Virginia and the ortions of North Carolina configuous to it is estimated at from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars annually, much

mands.

The value of tobacco manufactured in Virginia and the portions of North Carolina configuous to it is estimated at from titteen to eighteen millions of solidars annually, much the larger preporsion of which is sent to the cities of Haltimore, Philadelphia. New York and New Orleans to be sold through agencies to the jobbers and wholesale grovers, to be by them distributed to the demands of concumption. It constitutes one of the most prominent items in wholesale grovers stocks—one for which he always has a steady, reliable and profitable demand; and we can discover no sembliance of a reason why so profitable an element of his business should be furnished to him at even six months credit, when upon all other items, many of them paying him for less profit, he can scarcely even obtain more than an average credit of ninety days, or four months at furthest, and especially when the same tobacco is almost invariably said by him either for each or upon a credit never exceeding four months. Or, otherwas stated, we can emagine no cartilly reason why the manufacturers of Virginia and North Carolina, who have to pay down ready money for almost every ingredient that enters into these business, should annually furnish the wholesale tobacco dealers of the United States with a capital of from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars, for from two to four months in the vest, without interest, and especially when it neither enhances the value of one commodity, nor is needed by him to reinflures himself for the cost of it.

In the infancy of the tobacco trade, when the means of

equalization of credits upon tobacco. It has for years past been the custom with many dealers in the large Northern and Southern cities, who are hard pressed for money, and sometimes even in failing circumatances, to avail themselves of the disparity in credits allowed upon tobacco and other articles in which they may deal, to use the former as a financiering basis to enable them to raise means to meet immediate and pressing liabilities, in preference, or from their inability, to negotiate in the ordinary way. Large purchases of tobacco are made at full prices upon the usual credits, which are forthwith again thrown upon the market, and through the interposition of brokers, sold either for cash or upon a credit within a negotiable range, at prices not only greatly below cost, but often so much lower than the manufacturer can afford to make it for, as to place it in the power of a third party, not only to undersell the manufacturer, but actually to realize a better profit than he would do at as full prices. This is a serious, wide spread, and we fear, a growing evil, and its suppression would at once be effected by reducing the credit to an equality with other manufactured commodities of the country.

Resolved, That all agents for the sale of Virginia and North Carolina manufactured tobacco, be, and they are hereby, required to limit their credits upon all sales of such tobacco, made on and after the first day of July next, to four mouths.

Among other objectionable usages which prevail in the selling of manufactured tobacco in many markets, and especially in the Northern markets, is that of making an allowance of from one to five pounds per package in weighing to the purchasers; and it not unfrequently happens that an additional allowance of from one to two pounds per package is made in the tares, and which is usually designated in the trade as "extratare." Either allowance is not only unjust and unnecessary in itself, but is annually the source of immense loss to the manufacturers.

Resolved, That infuture, agents for the color manufac-tured tobacco, on account of Virginia and North, Carolina manufacturers, shall make no allowances for the actual weights of the tobacco sold by them, or in excess of the actual tares of the package containing it.

actual tares of the package containing it.

NAMES OF PURCHASERS.

The custom of stating the names of purchasers of manufactured tobacco in accounts of sales rendered has long been discontinued by nearly all of the principal agents of the country, and as such omission may, if in truth, it has not already been made the cover for the dishonest practices of unprincipled agents, we deem it due to our safety, as it most unquestionably is our right, tol insist upon the restoration of a custom which is not only a source of satisfaction to the manufacturer, but constitutes a safeguard to him against fraud and dishonest practices. Honest agents can have no reasonable ground of objection to its restoration, while it is obviously a salutary and indispensable check upon those who are not.

Resolved, That all tobacco agents in future be required to state the names of their purchasers in their account sales rendered.

AGENTS DEALING ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

The practice of speculating in tobacco on self account

Resolved, That all toxacco agency is in their account sales rendered.

AGENTS DEALING ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

The practice of speculating in tobacco on self account by agents, is one of growing magnitude, and is fraught with injury to the manufacturers. It cannot otherwise than be characterized as a flagrant and wanton breach of faith on the part of the agent towards his principal, and should always be severely reprehended and discountenanced by fair dealing merchants. The agent should ever hold such a position toward his principal as will constitute him a safe and reliable guardian of so much of his interest as may be entrusted to his keeping; but whenever he becomes a dealer in the very commodity which he prefesses to sell in a secondary capacity, the at once assumes a position so directly antagonistic to his censigner as constitutes him his most formidable and dangerous constitutes him his most formidable and dangerous constitutes him his most formidable and dangerous competitor in market, and is thereby rendered not only unfit to properly perform the functions of an agent, but unworthy the confidence or credit of his principal.

Resolved, That the practice of dealing in manufactured tobacco, on their own account, by agents, is in the highest degree reprehensible and should be discountenanced in every reasonable way by the manufacturers, and that in tuture he will consign no tobacco to any agency known to be in the habit of dealing or speculating therein on their own account.

PRAUDUENT BRANDS.

The course pursued by many of the Western manufacturers, of branding the name of some Virginia or North Carolina manufacturers, and not unfrequently the name of some of the principal manufacturing towns, as well as the name of the State, upon their packages, is an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. To arrest this evil, the tobacco manufacturers of Virginia and North Carolina, and the agents also whom they employ in the sale of their tobacco, should feel themselves called upon by every consideration of the States

mises which it atone has the power electanty we therefore, Resolved, That our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their fefforts to have a law passed making it felony for the manufacturers and dealers of tobacco in any one State to use the name of any other manufacturer, or the name of any other State, or any other town or district in another State, in branding their to-

bacco.

Resolved, That in consideration of the lessened time, and consequent diminished risk, we will allow a commission and guarantee of 6 ½c. on account to our agents on all manufactured tobacco consigned to and sold by them.

Resolved, That all sales made by factors to manufacturers should be rendered in account sales to the latter precisely upon the terms on which such sales were effected.

Resolved, That no manufactured tobacco shall be in-

Resolved. That no manufactured tobacco shall be in-Resolved. That no manufactured tobacce shall be insured to keep in sound order for a longer time than ten
days from date of sale, unless such insurance or guarantee
is made by the factor at his own risk solely.
Resolved, That all sales guaranteed should be cashed by
the guarantor, after deducting the interest from the date
of settlement to maturity of sale.
Resolved. That we pledge ourselves, the one to the
other, and one and all, upon our sacred honor, to abide by
each and singular of the foregoing resolutions, and that
we will ship to no agent or factor who will not conform to

im or them.

CHARGES, ETC.

The charges to which sales of manufactured tobacco are The charges to which sales of manufactured tobacco are usually subject also merit our serious consideration. When there was an apparent necessity for giving eight, ten, and not unfrequently twelve months credit upon sales of tobacco, it was not unreasonable that a rate of guarantee and commission should have been charged proportioned to the lengthened risk. The rate then charged, which was a very liberal one for the longest time named above, has remained unchanged, notwithstanding the term of credit has at different times been reduced from twelve to six months, and we believe that no change is contemplated by the agents. The guarantee and commission charged upon sales of to bacco does now, and has, we believe, always exceeded that charged upon any other commodity sold in the country, while we feel safe in affirming that the risk to the tobacco agent is, and has always been, much less than that of any other class of agents. As before statel, his best and largest customers are the wholesale greens, who are generally and justiy regarded as the safest and most solvent class of merchants in the country. During the late financial revulsion, when house after house engaged in other branches of trade, and whose credit and solvency were hitherto deemed invaluerable to any assault that could be made upon them, were borne down by the trushing force of the storm, the wholesale grocers, with but rare exceptions, withstood each successive shock, and triumphantly outrode it. We are therefore clearly of opinion that the present rate of guarantee and commission is much too high, and should be proportioned not only as to the lessened risk as to time, but be no higher than is charged upon sales of other manufactured articles.

While upon the subject of guarantee as practiced by to-

not only as to the lessened risk as to time, but be no higher than is charged upon sales of other manufactured articles.

While upon the subject of guaranty, we beg further to remark that the theory of guarantee as practiced by to-bacco agents is not only wrong in principle, but amounts to a species of "black mail" levied upon our business, maemach as the charge made under that title is in a majority of instances a mere grainty to the agent, for as far as the manufacture is concerned it constitutes scarcely any indemnity whatever to him against loss, as by far the greater proportion of losses that have been visited upon manufacturers has resulted, not so much from our tobacco not having been paid for by the purchaser, as from the irresponsibility and unfaithfulness of the agent, and if the proceeds of our sales had always, as both in law and equity they ought to have been held sacred either to the payment of our draite, or, in their absence, to our demand, instead of having been squandered by the agent in outside operations on his own account, our losses in the past would have been a mere bagatelle, for it is seldom indeed that a tobacco agent will confines himself to the legitimate operations of his own business, ever accumulates a sufficient amount of loss to cause his failure.

We are clearly of opinion that it should be required in this trade, as it all others, that when sales are guaranteed they should either be cashed by the guarantor's endorsement thereon should at once be turned over to the consiguor, or otherwise held excred to his use and benefit. This alone is guarantee in its original intent and meaning, and is sanctioned by equity and the usages of a well regulated commerce.

There are minor charges, such as advertising,

This alone is guarantee in its original intent and meaning, and is sanctioned by equity and the usages of a well regulated commerce.

There gave minor charges, such as advertising, marine and fire maurance, &c., which, to the extent of their being generally made greatly in excess of the actual cost to the agent, we are constrained to regard as unjust, and which should certainly never exceed the actual cost to the agent.

Saw York BROKES

It may not be out of place here to offer a few suggestions in reference to an appendage of the New York tobacco market, known by the name of brokers—a body of floating or itinerant agents, through whose intervention most of the sales are made. A recent letter from a highly respectable and intelligent agency in that city thus describes their mode of operation and influence in the tobacco market—"They have been employed by the grocers in keeping prices down to the lowest principals limits, forcing agents to bid against each other for the sale of the grade of tobacco inquired for. The broker collects the samples, with the prices affixed, submits them to the grocer, and the agent making the sale pays in each one per contributions of the sale of the grade of tobacco inquired for. The broker collects the samples, with the prices affixed, submits them to the grocer, and the agent making the sale pays in each one per contributions of the sale and the same of the grocers that many of them will only buy such tobaccos as a are submitted for their examination by the broker; or if they call in porron and make a trade, they tell us, "you will pay such a one the brokerage." This, certainly, is about as cool a piece of effrontery as could well obtain among sensible and intelligent men, and the wonder is bow such especially when it netter enhances the value of one commodity, nor is needed by him to reindures lineal for the cost of it.

In the infancy of the tobacco trade, when the means of commercial intercourse and transportation were difficult, testious and expensive, there was, perhaps, a necessity for longer credits than exist now—for, happly all such difficulties are now overcome. With the dawn of the era of steam, the necessity begangeradually to dimmais quite introduction of the rail, and the telegraph has now rendered commercial transit and intercourse so appends and cheap as to create a necessity for an entire revolution in almost all of the ancient usages of trade, and there is no good reason why the tobacco trade should not be placed upon a similar footing. The great sprimary cause for long credits having been removed, and there is no good reason why the tobacco trade should not be placed upon a similar footing. The great sprimary cause for long credits having been removed, a consequence of the chief, if not in truth the chief cause of the ever recurring outside pressure of exchanges against the banking institutions of Viginia for it must be apparent to every one in anywise familiar with the commerce of the States, that if her manufactured tobacco was equalably sold in market, or in other words, if a vere sold upon the same average terms that her merchants have to submit to in making their prophec of the states, that if her manufactured to been noticed, we believe, in any of the public discussions of the subject, and which we thank of itself demonstrates oppositely the necessity of the proposed redaction and

future sales, believing as we do that the expense thereby incurred is not only unnecessary, but that it is unjust inasmuch as it is paid to men whose sympathies being wholly on the side of the purchaser, are in antagonism to the interests of both manufacturer and agent

On motion of Mr. Mayo, of Richmond, the fore-

the interests of both manufacturer and agent
On motion of Mr. Mayo, of Richmond, the foregoing report was received.

Mr. Atkinson, of Richmond, then moved that the
reports and resolutions be acted upon seriatem.
The motion was agreed to; whereupon the report
and resolution in reference to the credit system,
being the first in order, was taken up.

Mr. Mayo expressed himself opposed to a difference
of the time when agents would be required to make
sales at four months credit till the lat of July next,
as provided by the resolution. He said they assembled there to apply a remedy to abuses by which
most of those present were sufferers. He urged a
reduction of the period at which the four months
credit system would go into operation to the very
narrowest limit consistent with a proper regard to
the pending obligations against their agents. He
moved that the lat of January next, instead of the
first of July, be fixed upon as the date when their
agents should sell upon the four months term.

Mr. Walkers, of Richmond, said that the agents
had already showed a disposition toward reform, in
reducing the time from eight to six months. In
view of such a manifestation on their part, he was
opposed to prescribing any stricter limits than were
proposed by the resolution as reported. To mark
still more his appreciation of the disposition which
they manifested in the way of reform, he would
move to strike out the word "required" in the resolution, and insert therefor the word "request." He
thought they had no right to require anything of
them.

Mr. Atkinson, of Richmond, said that when that
resolution came up in committee he made the same
objection that he urged in this instance. He (Mr.

Mr. Atkinson, of Richmond, said that when that resolution came up in committee he made the same objection that he urged in this instance. He (Mr. A.) should differ with him when he said that they could not "require" such terms as were indicated in the resolution; for he would remark that it is a right which every principal enjoys in reference to his agent. Meanwhile, as he had come there in a spirit of compromise, in common with many other members, if not all who composed that Convention, he would willingly agree to the gentleman's amendment, and he trusted it would be the sense of that body so to do, and pass the resolution unanimously.

Mr. Mayo contended that the amendment offered by Mr. Walker was out of order pending his motion to strike out and insert.

Mr. GILMORR, of Richmond, suggested to Mr. Mayo the propriety of his agreeing to fix the 1st of March instead of January, as the period when the four month system of credit should be enforced.

Mr. Mayo agreed to accept that amendment or suggestion.

instead of January, as the period when the four month system of credit should be enforced.

Mr. MAYO agreed to accept that amendment or suggestion.

Mr. A. Thomas, of Richmond, thought the Convention had not sufficiently reflected upon the matter under consideration. He was sure it would be conceded that trade was now much depressed, and uo doubt it is capable of still greater depression. There are a vast amount of acceptances still unpaid, and by the very plan now proposed—that is, a reduction of the time allowed in the resolution—property would be sacrificed more than it has been. In addition to that consideration, it was necessary, in order to carry an influence to the Northern market, that they should act in this market with unanimity. They had evidence, from the Northern agents, of a disposition to reform in their reduction of the time of credits 20 per cent—that is, from eight to six months—and it was not for them to embarrass them further. He was in favor of the resolution, as it was reported by the committee.

The question then recurred on striking out the list of July, and was lost

The question then recurred on striking out the word "required," according to the motion of Mr. Walker, and was decided in the negative.

The preamble and resolution were then adopted as reported.

The report of the Committee on Weights, &c., was then taken up and agreed to.

The next report in order—that in regard to furnishing the names of purchasers in account sales—was also agreed to, with the accompanying resolution.

The other reports and resolutions were adopted, save that proposing to bind the delegates on a pledge of honor to abide by the resolutions, which was withdrawn—many present having expressed their dissent from the obligation which it imposed.

A brief debate ensued upon the necessity of some such binding influence as that resolution was supposed to embody, and the mover of it in Committee, Mr. Atkinson, was again induced to renew it. But upon his doing so, there was an evident disposition among many of the

system of business, which truth compels us to state we believe to be radically wrong, and justly liable to all the reforms we have proposed. Nor is it our intention or desire either to increase or change our present agents. Many of them we know to be men of the highest honor and probity, and, we believe, need but to be convinced of error to cheerfully acquiesce in all the proposed changes which their judgments may decide to be in accordance with justice and right. We, therefore, most earnestly ask at their hands a calm and careful examination of the changes we have proposed, not for a moment doubting that if convinced of their reasonableness and justice, that they will at once accede to them and do all that lies within their power to make them effectual and binding, or if, on the other hand, their judgments canont approve some or all of these changes, that they can give good and sufficient reasons therefor.

Blesolved, That copies of the proceedings of this Convention be submitted to each of the agents for the sale of manufactured tobacco in the United states, with the request that the agents in every city and town would hold meetings to determine upon their acceptance of the various changes proposed, and if accepted, to make their acceptance known to the manufacturers, and at the same time make it effectual and binding among themselves.

One thousund copies of the proceedings were then

time make it effectual and binding among themselves.

One thousand copies of the proceedings were then ordered to be printed, for which a subscription was taken up.

A resolution of thanks to John P. Ballard, Esq., proprietor of the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House, for his courtesy in giving the Convention free use of a hall, was then passed, and the Convention adjourned sine die at 8 c'clock P. M.

Partsian Gossip.

[Translated from the Courrier de Paris, Nov. 16, for the New York Herald.]

There is a great deal said about the forthcoming arrival of a rich American and his daughter, the beautiful Cecilia R—on. Mrs. Occilia R—on is a splendid beauty; she is 28 years of age, and a widow. Her husband, one of the richest inhabitants of New York, was killed three years age by a railway accident. Being rich on her father's side, as also by the inheritance of her husband, Mrs. Cecilia is perhaps the best match in the United States. But she hates the Americans, and, teased by their courtships, and weary of dragging always behind her a retinue of Yankees, she comes to live in Paris. She will open her house this winter, and give splendid entertainments. Mrs. Cecilia is sumptuously fashionable. She spends at her toilet a budget exceeding that of the largest city of France, Paris excepted. Her expenses are computed by millions. She has already been three times in Paris, but only stopped here a few weeks to make purchases which she did not want to intrust to anybody. She bought each time so many things, so many lates, so many drosses, so many shoes, that people could not believe that all those goe is were for her own see, in the Parisian stores, where she is well known. She has always been thought to be the owner of a large meason de nouveenties of New York.

New York is the city of the world where the ladies go to the greatest expense for their toilet; yes, it is in the republican city, par excellence, that luxury has attained the

well known. She has always been thought to be the owner of a large motion de noncenutés of New York.

New York is the city of the world where the ladies go to the greatest expense for their toliet; yes, it is in the republican city, par excellence, that luxury has attained the extreme limit of its expansion. Will you have an idea of that luxury by official statistics? Here are the figures:—
During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of July, 1857, the value of imports in the United States amounted to \$134.679.492, of which \$43.624.568 was for articles of ladies toilet. More than one-third of that amount has been spent by the ladies of New York. Forty four millions of doffars !—that is to say, nearly the produce of the California mines during a year! This amount of forty-four millions would have been more than safficient to prevent the American crisis. Out of these forty-four millions of dolfars, \$31.21,766 have been paid for silks; \$6,376,853 for laces and embroideries; \$2,529,771 for shawis; \$1,334,559 for gloves; \$867,731 for furs: \$944,690 for jeweiry; \$1,335,247 for silk and wooller stuffs. \$31,211,766 for silks, is, as you see, a respectable amount. Thanks to the developement of the crinoline, the United States have spent two millions more for silks than for sugar.

The luxury of the American ladies is unheard of (inoui).

or sugar.

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Nothing is more common than to see an American lady travelling with baggage varying from twenty to fifty packages. Three or four ladies are enough to load a ship. In any other part of the world there is not a princess, soit a queen who travels with such a train (attivati).

While the Freuch and English ladies have city toilets more simple and more modest when they are out walking, the American ladies would blush at that simplicity of good taste, they like to sweep the sidewalks with sumptuous silk drasses, with dresses of moin', damas broche, or velvot, costing more than a thousand francs, and which are only worn here in a parlor or in a carriage.

One can judge by that of the luxury of Mrs. Cocilia R—on's toilet. In New York she bears the reputation of being the most fashionable lady of the United States, and of spending the most money for her toilet. Rarely does she wear a dress three times, even be it of velvet embroidered with pearls. She never wore one four times. The luxury of Mrs. Cicilia R—on is such that an American poet, who has remained anonymous, but is believed to be Mr. Butler, of New York, has written a poem about her under tha little of "Nothing to Wear; An Episode of Fashionable Life."

General Wool and Jefferson Davis.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1867.

Six—There appeared in the Jackson Micrissippian, some time ago, a publication from the Hon. Jefferson Davis, which seems to require an answer. This would have been forthcoming at a much earlier date had it appeared in any paper likely to come under my observation. Not finding it in any of the Northern journain, and there being no flice of the paper containing it in this part of the country of the content of the country of

required, when the opportunity would have presented itself and the sword would have reached its place of destination.

If the Secretary did not intend to treat me as other officers had been treated in like cases, or as I was treated by the Hon. John B. Fleyd, he had only to direct the Quartermaster General or any one of his officers, or any officer of the army, to forward the sword and I would have received it by the first steamer that left New York carrying passengers for San Francisco. More than thirty officers of the army, by orders from the War Department, arrived from the East, and reported to me in the department of the Pacific, between the 17th of September and the receipt of Col. Cooper's letter dated November 26, any one of whom I do not doubt would have readily taken charge of the sword. A number of them assured me they would have done so with pleasure. Or, if he preferred it, as suggested in his dictated letter, the Secretary had only to direct it to be sent by one of the express lines, one or two of which, at the time, left Washington city twice is every month for California, carrying packages direct to the place where my headquarters were established.

Under these circumstances, that the Secretary of War, now United States Sanator from the State of Mississippi, in order to justify his refusal to send me the sword as promised by President Pierce, should say, more than two months after the promise was made, that no "opportuni-

now United States Senator from the State of Mississippi, in order to justify his refusal to send me the sword as promised by President Pierce, should say, more than two months after the promise was made, that no "opportunity had presented itself" by which he could send it to my headquarters, when his order for its transmission was all that was required to create the opportunity, is indeed surprising. It can only be accounted for by a most determined and revengeful feeling which so far obscured his vision and blunted his cunning, as to make him overlook his position of Secretary of War and to cause him to make an assertion which every intelligent person must know is a "palpable and pittable falsehood."

With the facts presented, it scarcely seems necessary to farther notice the letter dictated by the Secretary to Col. Cooper, or those addressed to the Hon. John B. Floyd and the editor of the Mississippian. The untruthful beginning of the first is all sufficient to judge of the truthfulness of the remainder. But why should the Secretary have written to me in the way be did on the subject of sending the sword to my headquarters? I had nothing whatever to do with the sword until it was properly placed in my possession. It belonged to the President to direct the way and manner of its presentation. The Congress of the United States had requested the President informed me that a sword was completed and that I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." With the knowledge of the Secretary of War? Simply to send me the sword. If, however, he desired my opinion in regard to any other disposition of the sword than that designated by the President, in consequence of my expected return, as intimated in his recent letters, why did he not inform me officially of the fact in the usual way, as required by the regulations of the army, and inquire in such a case whether the sword should be sent to me in California, or deposited elsewhere than in the War Department, until I returned to New York? The position in

Clarke and ordered to the command of the Department of the East.

Finally, I would observe that the sword voted to me by Congress was completed and received at the War Department, May 1, 1855. On the 17th of September the President informed me that it had been but "recently completed." and that I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department. The "early day" never arrived during the administration of the department by Secretary Pavis. On the 26th of November, 1855, he informed me, as he says, through Col. Cooper, that it could not be sent (as promised by the President) for the want of an opportunity, at the same time suggesting that the safest course would be to send it by one of the express lines. To this private letter I replied by referring Col. Cooper to the resolutions of Congress, with the remark, that with those before me I would consider it highly improper to distate in any manner the way and mode in which the aword should be presented. After the receipt of my reply the aword was kept in the possession of Secretary Davis more than another year, and until he left the department, without any reasons being assigned for his still refusing to send it to my headquarters.

In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to add to these remarks, that the conduct of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, late Secretary of War. in relation to the sword voted to me by Congress was only in keeping with the course which he previously pursued towards me, and, as appears in his letters, ostensibly for no other reason than that I obeyed in 1864 his and the President's manfates to enforce the neutrality laws against all who might be engaged in "unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign Powers," and "especially against the services of foreign Powers," and "especially against the tomory violating the laws to be arraigned before the tribunals of justice; among others was his darling friend, the illibuster, President Walker, of Lower California.

Having failed to satisty Secretary Davis in my first efforts to sun

a Secretary of War should avail himself of his official position, uncalled for, to officially misrepresent and vilify a
general officer, 6000 miles distant, to the Senate of the
United States, for no other reason than that he obeyed his
special instructions and the President's proclamation,
without allowing him an equal opportunity of defending
himself, surpasses belief. However strange it may appear, it is true. My reply of January 29, 1855, he neither
noticed nor published. From all of which may be discovered the cause of the extraordinary course pursued by
the Secretary in relation to the sword which President
Pierce said, "I would receive at an early day through the
War Department.
10HN C. WOOL, United States Army.

ment.
JOHN C. WOOL, United States Army.

road Company.

THE NEW YORE STOCKHOLDERS NOMINATE A TICKET—
THE DEMAND FOR ONE MORE DIRECTOR ABANDONED
—HUMBLE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
BY THE STOCKHOLDERS—WHO CARRY THE ROAD
IN THEIR RIRECHES POCKETS?—MORE HINTS AT IMPROFER MANAGEMENT—REFUSAL TO FASS A VOTE
OF THANKS TO THE PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS—
GRAND FLARE UP EXPECTED AT THE COMING ELECTION OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS—WHAT REFORMS
ARE WANTED—OUGHT SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY
BE PURCHASED OF DIRECTORS?—INTERESTING CONRESPONDENCE WITH MR. CORNING.
An adjourned meeting of the New York stockholders of
the New York Central Railroad Company on Saturday,
at 12 M., to hear the final report of the committee appointed
in view of the coming election of a Board of Directors.
G. S. Trimble, Esq., officiated as Chairman, and James

G. S. Trimble, Fsq., officiated as Chairman, and James

Galintin, Psq., as Secretary.

Mr. Throdore Denos, chairman of the committee, pro Mr. Theodore Dehon, chairman of the committee, proceeded, upon the organization of the meeting, to read the report of the committee, including the names of directors to be yoted for at the ensuing election on the 9th of Pecember, as follows, stating that the views of the committee might possibly be qualified as to one or more names:—John H. Cheddell, Auburn; Erastus Corning, Albany; Joseph Field, Rochester; John P. Moore, New York; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; Russel Sage, Troy; J. S. Seymour, Utica; N. Hager, Boston; Isaac Townsend, New York; Horace White, Syracuse. Upon inquiry the committee stated that the new names were those of Mr. J. S. Seymour, of Utica, an old director, and Mr. J. P. Moore, of New York, in place of Mr. Falle, They also recommended that a suitable person be chosen to take these recommendations to Albany on Tuesday, with the proxies of those who were unable to go. The report was then upon motion accepted and adopted.

Mr. Joseph Batella then submitted the following as the further result of the committee's labors, and recommended its adoption:—

To THE PRISIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILBOAD COMPANY—

At a meeting of the stockholders in the city of New York, it was concluded to inform you of their views in relation to several points of interest to all the stockholders, vize—

1. That in any one year no debt exceeding \$250,000 be incurred or contracted without the knowledge and consent of stockholders publicly convened.

incurred or contracted without the knowledge and consent of stockholders publicly convened.

2. That no subscription, endorsement or other implica-tion be made with, or on account of any other company or

ndividual.

2. That all purchases for the use of the company be made by a compilities of directors, or by agents duly and specially authorized by them.

4. That free tickets be discontinued except to the direc-

specially authorized by them.

4. That free tickets be discontinued except to the directors of this road.

5. That an auditing committee pass upon all bills and certify to their correctness before being presented to the Treasurer for payment, and who shall not pay any bill without such previous certificate.

6. That a committee of five stockholders (not directors) shall annually, at least twenty days before an election for directors, examine the accounts, and may employ at the expense of the company, to aid them in said examination, two well qualified accountants, and the said committee shall report to a meeting of stockholders, to be held in the city of Albary at least ten days before the next exection, at which meeting the names of stockholders proposed to be voted for as directors shall be submitted and approved by the said meeting.

Mr. Zarriskis suggested that some of these provisions inight be incorporated in the charter, and should be to make them of any legal benefit. It seemed to him that it would be practicable to make a division of the vast receipts of these coupons oftener than twice a year. Here were more than \$5,000,000 a year received—a very large amount, indeed, remaining in whose hands he could never understand. Probably they were deposited in some bank, under the supervision of some of the directors or of the company. It seemed to him that the division could be made of them, and he thought that quarterly or tri-yearly payments would be desirable.

Mr. Danos thought it would be better to consult with the directors about that.

AFALD OF TIEL LEGISLATURE.

A STOCKHOLDER thought it would be bad policy to go to

AFRAID OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A STOCKHOLDER thought it would be had policy to go to the Legislature, for if that body once got hold of this company there would be no knowing where it would end (?) He was satisfied that it would be a serious injury to the company.

Another Stockholmer also disfavored the idea of going to the Legislature. The stockholmer could suggest to the directors the propriety of enactments in such matters as to bring about the objects which they proposed by the resolutions. These were merely a suggestion, and the directors could act upon it if they chose. The only remedy the stockholder had was to turn out the directors if they did not do their duty.

had was to turn out the directors if they did not do their duty.

Mr. SCHUTIER LIVINGETON Said that controlling, as he did, a large amount of stock, let them elect the ticket that had been presented and he wend not ask to go to the Legislature. The election of that ticket would be better than going to the Legislature.

A STOCKNOIDER SUPPOSE IT WAS COMPETED TO THE STOCKNOIDER AUDIONAL OF THE BOARD OF THE STOCKNOIDER WOULD SAY WHETE THE BOARD OF THE STOCKNOIDER WOULD SAY WHETE THE COMPANY MADE OF THE STOCKNOIDER WOULD SAY WHETE THE COMPANY MADE OF THE STOCKNOIDER WOULD SAY WHETE THE COMPANY MADE OF THE STOCKNOIDER WOULD SAY WHETE STOCKNOIDER WOULD SAY WHETE SAY WHETE SAY WHETE SAY WE SAY WE SAY WHETE SAY WE S meeting express confidence in the management of the present Board if confidence could be expressed in it. The opinion had gone forth that there had been something not right in the management of the road; the impression was in the minds of the public, and it ought to be corrected by some expression of confidence. THE MEETING DOES NOT EXPERSS CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESENT

ought to be corrected by some expression of confidence.

THE MEXTING DOES NOT EXPLESS CONTIBENCE IN THE PRISENT MARGEMENT.

Mr. DERION observed that this meeting was called with reference to an election, and general matters of this kind would more properly come up at Albany.

A STOCKHOLDER SUGGESTED AT ALBANY, and that was the most rigid economy. He did not make this remark especially with reference to the salaries of the officers of the company.

Another STOCKHOLDER said that in this State all that the stockholder could do was to simply express an opinion to the directors. They were entirely in the hands of the directors. They were entirely in the hands of the directors, who could do pretty much as they pleased. The stockholder could simply recommend reform, and their only remedy, as he said before, was to appoint men in whom they had confidence. He thought it would be very proper to pass the resolutions as embodying the views of the stockholders. The directors could go contrary to those views if they chose, but they would know that they were opposing the opinions of a large majority of the stockholders. The resolutions would be probably considered by the meeting at Albany, which he understood was to be very well attended. There would be a great many amendments to offer, and reform would be the order of the day. As to the management of the company, nothing that this meeting could do could bind the directors. The directors might do all manner of mischief, and all the stockholders could have would be the poor remedy of turning them out at the end of a year.

Mr. Zabriskie's amendment was then put as follows:—

Resolved, That it be submitted to the directors to consider the propriety of having the earnings of the road divided among the stockholders by quarterly or tri yearly payments instead of the usual haif yearly dividends.

The Prosupexy inquired whether it was a matter of much consequence when it was a matter of much doubt whether they could get a semi-annual divendy (Laughter.)

Mr. Teinma thought the forme

most. (Laughter.)
A STOCKHOLDER asked whether the charter did not fix
the time of payments—whether that was not essential to

incorporation?

Mr. Demos thought if it was it would be a sufficient reason for the directors not paying oftener than was legally required. There was, however, a general concurrence on the subject expressed.

The resolutions addressed to the Board of Directors expressing the needed reforms, endorsed by the meeting, presented by Mr. Batella, were then adopted unanimously.

mously. So considence in the management.

Mr. Isaac newton again suggested the propriety of expressing confidence in the Board of Directors.

The Charman remarked that there seemed to be a variety of opinions about that.

Mr. Nawron said there had been something said about "revelations," or "developements," which would damage the stock if uncontradicted by an expression of confidence.

dence.

Mr. Dunos said the design was to address this letter to be new Board of Directors to be elected on the 9th of the new Board of Directors to be elected on the 9th of December.

Mr. J. P. Moons suggested to Mr. Newton to wait a mo-

Pecember.

Mr. J. P. Moose suggested to Mr. Newton to wait a moment.

Mr. Newton wanted to know how they expected to get a tri-yearly dividend, when in the months of Pecember, January and February it usually turned out that the revenue hardly paid expenses. How were they to pay a dividend for those months?

The question on Mr. Zabriskie's addition or amendment was then taken and lost, the meeting evidently taking the safe course, in view of the general ignorance of the provisions of the charter.

OUTHIT DIRECTORS TO FURNISH SUPPLIES?

Mr. Zahmanis then moved that "no purchases or supplies of any kind for the use of the company should be made of any director or official of the company." He had understood that for years it had been the practice of the directors of this company and others to buy from some of the individuals confected with the company. Whether it was true or not he did not know, but it appeared to him that it was manifestly improper, and that the stockholders should express their opinion upon that point to the directors and officers of the company.

Mr. Schuyler Lynneston remarked that he knew that supplies of some kinds could be purchased of the directors on more advantageous terms than of other parties. It would not be right to run the risk of depriving the company of possible advantages.

The question was then taken and the resolution was lost.

Mr. J. P. Mooux then offered the following:—

Resolved, This the thanks of the New York stockholders be respectfully tendered to Mr. Edward G. Faile for his faithful and edicient services as a director of

the New York Central Railroad Company, and regret or tremely that we are deprived of his services, by his declination of a re-election.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders be respectfully tendered to the Directors of the Continental Is surance Company for the use of their room.

Resolved, That when we do adjourn, we adjourn to mea in Albany, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., to attend the annual election for directors, to be held at the office of the Company, and that the stockholders who cannot attend are requested to send their proxies to Edward G. Faile, or some other person.

A PLEA FOR THE DIRECTORS AGAIN.

Mr. NEWTON said that Mr. Faile was but one out of this teen directors, and it might be considered invidious to single him out.

Mr. J. P. Moore thought that question would be more appropriate at the Albany meeting.

The resolutions as given above were passed unanimously.

Mr. BATKILA hoped that every member who could as

mously.

Mr. Batrilla hoped that every member who could tend would be present at the Albany meeting on Tuesda There would be a large attendance of the country stocholders. The meeting, after some desultory convertion, adjourned, to meet in Albany at the annual meetin of the stockholders. of the stockholders.
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMITTEE WITH MR. CORT
The following is the report of the committee, submat the last meeting, containing the correspondence
Mr. Corning, of which an abstract was given in the Hz
in the report of the meeting:

The committee appointed bader the following re
tion:

The committee appointed bader the following re

in the report of the meeting:

The committee appointed binder the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the election of a Board of Directors for the New York Central Railroad Company, on the 9th day of December ensuing, and that said committee report at an adjourned meeting on Thursday, the 3d day of December, at 20 clock, to be held at Continental Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall street."

Adopted by the New York stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company, at their meeting on the 28th November last—respectfully report:

That on the 28th day of November, they addressed to Hon. Erastus Corning, President, the following letter:

Hos. Erastus Corning, President, the following letter:

DEAN SIR—We have been appointed a committee under the annexed resolution, passed at an assemblage of a number of New York stockholders in the New York Central Railroad Company, over which George T. Trimble, Esq., presided, James Gallatin, Esq., being appointed Secretary.

As preliminary to a meeting of said committee, on Tuesday next, at 20 clock, we would respectfully inquire whether a list is made out of the proposed new directors, to be voted for on the 9th day of December, and if so, will you agreed upon, we would respectfully inquire when we may expect to receive the same? Our wish is to consider these names and submit them to an adjourned meeting of New York stockholders for their consideration. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. DELANO, SCHLYLER LIVINGSTON, GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, JAMES GALLATIN,

Under date December 1st, they received the following response:—

Under date December 1st, they received the following

Under date December 1st, they received the following response:—

St. Nicholas Horri., New York, Dec. 1, 1857., Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 28th ult., which reached Albany yesterday shortly after I had left, has been forwarded to me. In this you inquire whether a list has been made out of the directors of the New York Central Bailroad Company, proposed to be voted for at the election on the 9th inst, with the view of considering the names, and submitting them "to an adjourned meeting of New York stockholders for their consideration." As you desire an answer for use at an adjourned meeting of your committee, to be held at 2.P. M. to-day, I beg to say, in the brief time allowed to me for the purpose, that I am not aware that any such list has been prepared, nor has any such course been herefore adopted. I certainly should not feel willing to assume the responsibility of preparing such a list, but, on the contrary, as the representative of such of the stockholders as have chosen to send their proxies to me, I have always considered it desirable to keep the matter under advisement until the annual meeting, and with the knowledge I may then have, and the opportunity then offered of consultation with stockholders present to vote such ticket for directors as, I balleve, will promote the best interests of the company.

The elections have generally been attended by a number of stockholders; others, beside myself, have held large proxies; and, with unimportant exceptions, the elections have been conducted with almost entire unanimity. I am, with great respect, yours, very truly.

To Messrs. Penon, etc., Committee.

To which they replied, under date of Dec. 1, 1857.

To Messrs. Denon, etc., Committee.
To which they replied, under date of Dec. 1, 1857.
New York, Dec. 2, 1857.
HON. Erastus Corning, President New York Central

Hon. Erastus Corning, President New York Central Rairoad Company:—

Dyar Sibe-Your letter of the 1st inst., in answer to our communication of the 28th November last, we have the pleasure to acknowledge and at the same time respond to. We were aware that in past years the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company here have been ignorant of the names of directors proposed to be voted for until the eve of election. Indeed, we believe the ticket has not been made generally public until the morning upon which the vete was taken.

We are quite aware that in the composition of such a ticket consideration is necessary and useful, but looking at the number and variety of the stockholders, their residences separate from each other, the generally sparse altendance in person at the election, and the magnitude of the property with which the directors are entrusted, in our judgment at the least twenty days' public notice should be given in advance of the ticket proposed to be voted for. It gives time for examination by stockholders of the names presented for their suffrage, and a fair opportunity for judgment if, as a whole, the names proposed will best promote the interest of stockholders, in the care of their property.

Under the present system of concentrating proxies is the hands of some few, stockholders blindly vote; indeed, the judgment of others is substituted for their own, in a matter of much importance to the interest of each. We submit these views to your candid consideration, and shall be glad if they lead you to reconsider the property of exchanging views with us upon the names suitable as directors of the New York Central Railroad Company the ensuing year, so that they may be laid before the adjourned meeting of New York stockholders for Thursday next, at 2 P. M., at the Continental Insurance Company. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

next, at 2 P. M., at the Continental Inst Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THEODORE DEHON, GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, JAMES GALLATIN,

JOHN P. MOORE, MOREAU DELANO, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON,

JOHN P. MOORE.

MOREAU DELANO,
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON,
The committee learned, after sending the above letter, that Mr. Corning had taken his departure for Washington in the morning. They, however, in view of the considerations bearing upon the selection of a ticket for so important a trust, ask leave to give the subject further reflection, and will be prepared to report at an adjourned meeting of New York stockholders on Saturday, the 5th of December ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., at the Continental insurance Company. Your committee addressed to Mr. E. G. Faile the following letter, and regretfully add that Mr. Faile declines the nomination as director for 1858:—

NRW YORK, Dec. 2, 1857.

E. G. Fahle, Esq.: Dear Sir.—At a meeting of many of the New York stockholders in the New York Central Railroad Company, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the coming election for directors, and informally such committee were requested to express to you, the desire of all present, that you should permit the use of your name for re-election to a directorship in the above corporation, and to express in their helaaff, to you, the high appreciation in which your services have been held. I am instructed by the committee to convey to you the above, adding that they fully concur in these sentiments, which will be more fully conveyed to you by Mesers. John P. Moore, M. Delano, Schuyler Laringston, George T. Trimble, James Gallatin, Joseph Batelin, and self.

Your committee venture to suggest that, as a principle, they deem it desirable that the nomination for directors should be made by stockholders twenty days at least in advance of the election, from reasons given in their letter to Mr. Corning contained in this report.

The Diorec Delhon, Chairman.

On behalf of John P. Moore, M. Delano, Schuyler Laringston, George T. Trimble, James Gallatin, Joseph Batelin, and self.

Your committee venture to suggest that, as a principle, they deem it desirable that the nomination for directors should be made by stockholders twenty day

Brooklyn City News.

KINGS COUNTY JUVENIE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The dedica-KINGS COUNTY JEVERILE HOUSE OF INDESTRY.—The decicatory services of this institution were held recently at the old penitentiary building at Flatbush, which has been set apart for the accommodation of juvenile delinquents and trust thirdren. The legislature, some five years since, authorised the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn to appropriate the sum. of \$5,009, and such further sums as might thereafter be necessary for the cetablishment of an institution for trunnt and homeless children, which should have the same object as the House of Befuge in New York, except that children sent there might not require a criminal warrant to so dispone of them as is the case in the latter institution. In the latter part of last year the Board of Supervisors of the county of Kings, on the application of the Truant Committee of the Board of Aldermen, set apart the old penitentiary building for the above purposes. This building was dedicated yesterday with appropriate services. The exercises were opened with reading of the Scriptures, by the Rev. Wm. Farley. Singing and prayer then followed, after which an address was delivered, explanatory of the objects of the institution, by A. B. Clarke, Esq., Alderman of the Sixth ward, who is chairman of the Truant Committee. Remarks were made by the Rev. Wm. Farley, Ion. George Itall, and Mr. Ellis, of the Five Points Massion. A collation was served, after which the exercises concluded with singing and prayer. The institution is to be under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Gerry, at Principal, and Mr. Osborne as teacher.

MUTINY IN THE ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL.—There was an unasual excitement in our village on Tuesday, occasioned by the report that some of the scoundrels confined in the Jail were in mutiny against the keeper and trying to escape. They had somehow managed to get their frops of, and when this fact was discovered they proceeded to barricade the door, and flourishing an axe and some stacks of wood, with which they had armed themselves, declared no one should enter alive. They stood their ground resolutely for an hour or two, but thaily yielded to the persuasive reasoning of a revolver's muzzle, backed by the eloquence of a learned judge, who was summoned to advise them of the enormity of their offence against the majesty of the law, and thereupon permitted themselves to be irened again. The names of the leading deeperadoes engaged in this abortive rebetilion are John limend, Sarah Obey and William Gates—all confined under indictionats for State prison effences. We hope they will be punished according to their deserts.—
Ontario Teres, Dec 4. MUTINY IN THE ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL -There